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The PENNSYLVANIA

G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, or WEEKLY POST-BOY, of December 24, 1770.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the City and Colony of NEW-YORK, and to all the Friends of Liberty in the BRITISH EMPIRE.

GENTLEMEN,
WHETHER is acquainted with the true End of Government in general, and the essential Principles of a free Government in particular, must grant, that when a Subject of the latter is charged with a Crime against the State, or an Offence against an individual Member of it, the Laws of Justice forbid that any undue Measures should be practised, before his Trial, to prejudice the Public, or the Judges, against the Person accused.

What then must the impartial Public think of the Justice and Humanity of the Author of the DOUGLASS? who, prompted by Malevolence, has laboured in twelve long periodical Papers, published in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, to render me odious to the Public, and prejudice my Judges against me, before my Trial.---Number III. of those Papers, was pointedly addressed to the Grand Jury in an Hand-bill, before they were qualified, to induce them to find a Bill against me. The Scurrility, Futility, and Falshood advanced in those Papers, would long since have been answered; but that I could not do it effectually, without anticipating, before my Trial, the Reasons and Evidence of my Defence, which no Doubt emboldened him to take the base Liberty that appears so conspicuous in those Papers. The Public may rest assured, that the unmanly Productions and Absurdities of this hidden Genius, shall be fully answered, whenever I am freed from the above Embarrassments. The Malevolent, not satisfied with all that illiberal and unjust Treatment, have, to render me still more odious to the Public, not scrupled to declare, that I had spirited away one of the principal Witnesses for the Crown, in the Prosecution depending against me, as the supposed Author or Publisher of the Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty.

The judicious Reader will find, upon a careful Perusal of the following Affidavits, what Ground there is for that malicious Charge. For by them it evidently appears, that Michael Cummins, and two Boys of Mr. Parker's, are the only Persons that have left this City, that belonged to Mr. Parker's Office at the Time of the Publication of the Paper in Question; and that the former did not work in the Printing-Office when the Paper was published. And it is well known, that no Dependence was put on the Boys Evidence, because they could not bring the Charge home to me. It also appears from the Face of these Affidavits, that Messieurs Anthony and John Car were in Mr. Parker's Office, at the Time of the Publication of a Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York;" and that they have not at any one Time since that, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, but have prosecuted their Business in as public a Manner as usual. These Promoters of Falshoods must necessarily be drove, as there is no other principal Evidence that has left this City since the Publication of that Paper but Mr. Parker, to assert, that I have poisoned him, or in some other Way put a Period to his Life, or confess that they have done me great Injustice. But that the impartial Public may judge for themselves, the abovementioned Affidavits are here inserted at Length.

ANTHONY CAR, of the City of New-York, Printer, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that he worked as a Journeyman with Mr. James Parker, of the said City, deceased, when a certain Paper, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and signed, A Son of Liberty, was printed in his Office; that he was examined before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and Grand Jury, for the Body of the City and County of New-York, respecting the Author or Publisher of the said Paper; that the Deponent hath not at any one Time, since the Publication of the said Paper, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, nor secreted himself, but hath prosecuted his Business in as public a Manner as usual. The Deponent further saith, that two Boys, belonging to Mr. Parker, and Michael Cummins, a Journeyman, are the only Persons that have left this City, that belonged to the said Office, the Night of the Publication of the said Paper, and that Michael Cummins was not in the said Office, when the said Paper was printed there, by Mr. Parker's Orders, and further this Deponent saith not.

Sworn on the 20th Day of December, 1770, before me

ANTHONY CAR.

ANDREW GAUTIER, Alderman.
JOHN CAR, of the City of New-York, Printer, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that he worked as an Apprentice with Mr. James Parker of the said City, deceased, when a certain Paper, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and signed, A Son of Liberty, was printed in his Office; that he was examined before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, respecting the Author or Publisher of the said Paper; that the Deponent hath not at any one Time since the Publication of the said Paper, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, nor secreted himself, but hath prosecuted his Business in as public a Manner as usual. The Deponent further saith, that two Boys belonging to Mr. Parker, and Michael Cummins, a Journeyman, are the only Persons that have left this City, that belonged to the said Office the Night of the Publication of the said Paper, and that Michael Cummins was not in the said Office when the said Paper was printed there, by Mr. Parker's Orders, and further this Deponent saith not.

Sworn on the 20th Day of December, 1770, before me

JOHN CAR.

ANDREW GAUTIER, Alderman.
The World will doubtless be at no Loss to determine, why my Trial has been hitherto delayed, for it is evident, that it proceeds from an Insufficiency of Proof to convict me.

The Public may remember, that shortly after the Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," made its Appearance, the General Assembly addressed the Lieutenant Governor, to issue his Proclamation of a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any Person or Persons, who should discover the Author, or Authors, Aiders and Abettors, of the Publication of that Paper, so that he or they might be convicted; and over and above the Reward promised, his Majesty's Pardon was tendered to any of the Accomplishers or Accomplices, who should discover the Author, &c. as may be seen at large in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, of the 25th of December, 1769.

Early in February, an Information was lodged against Mr. Parker, as the Printer of the said Paper, and a Council called,

before whom he and one of his Boys, together with Messieurs A. and J. Car, were examined, touching the Author. In this Examination, it is said, he was threatened, if he did not discover the Author, with a Complaint against him to the Government, which might endanger his Place in the Post-Office. Mr. Parker, knowing that his Journeyman and Apprentices had been examined, as he had no Opportunity to consult the Author, upon the Promise of the Lieut. Governor and Council, that he should not be prosecuted as the Printer, informed them, as is said, that I had brought the Manuscript to him to be printed. It is supposed that it was by Order of the Council, that Mr. Chief Justice Horsfenden, on the 8th of February last, issued his Warrant to bring me before him, to be interrogated about the Charge. I was accordingly brought to his Chamber, where I declined to give any Satisfaction on that Head, and upon my refusing to give Bail, I was committed to Goal. In April Term the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, found a Bill of Indictment against me, charging me as the Author of a Libel against the General Assembly, &c. &c. &c. To which I pled, Not Guilty; and as the Indictment was brought in so late in the Term that I could not be tried, I desired to be admitted to Bail, which the Court granted, when I entered into Recognizance with two Securities, each in the Sum of £ 250, and myself in £ 500, for my Appearance at the next Term. Since that two Terms have elapsed; the Public therefore will be surprised to be informed, that on Thursday, the 13th Instant, about Noon, I was served by the Serjeant at Arms with an Order to attend the House of Assembly then sitting, upon which I told him I would go with him immediately. Being brought to the Bar of the House, Mr. Speaker informed me, that I was charged by a Member with being the Author or Publisher of a Paper, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and signed, A Son of Liberty; and that I was, by an Order of the House, to answer to the Question, Whether I was or was not Guilty. Upon which I asked who were my Accusers, or what the Evidences to support the Charge? Here I was interrupted by Mr. De Noyellis, who called me to Order, telling me I had no Liberty to speak; in which Declaration Mr. Speaker immediately joined, and added, that I was not to speak till I asked Liberty of the House, by the Speaker, to speak. I replied, that I understood I was ordered to proceed to answer the Question. Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, and declared, "that if I was not silenced, he would move for a Contempt of the House," and added, "that he made no Doubt, from the Evidence that he was furnished with, the presumptive Proofs he would make, it would appear that I was the Author or Publisher of the Paper." Upon this Mr. Clinton rose and observed, that from what had passed in the House, he did not suppose that it was the Design of the House to prevent my offering any Suggestion or Arguments why I should not answer to the Question or the Charge, provided I treated the House with proper Decency and Respect. To which the House agreed. I then asked the Speaker if I might proceed. Leave being granted, I proceeded in the following Manner: "Mr. Speaker, as I have not had any Time or Notice to prepare for defending myself against this Charge, and being unaccustomed to speak in public Courts, especially at so respectable a Bar as that of the Representatives of the People, it cannot be expected that I can say much on the Subject; and as I have the greatest Deference for the Representatives of the People, for these Reasons I hope the Honourable House will put the most favourable Construction on what I may say on the Occasion. Mr. Speaker, the Charge is too indefinite, but if the Honourable House means, by the Paper in Question, a certain Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, which this House and the Grand Jury have declared to be a Libel, I cannot answer to the Question, for two Reasons."

Here Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, by moving the House to read the Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, entered on their Journals of the last Sessions. To which the House agreed, and the Paper was accordingly read. After which, Mr. Speaker told me I might proceed: Accordingly I told Mr. Speaker, that two Reasons rendered it improper for me to answer to the Question: First, that the Paper just read to me, had been declared by the Honourable House to be a Libel; that the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, had also declared it to be a Libel, and found a Bill of Indictment against me as the Author of it; therefore that I could not answer a Question, that would tend to impeach myself, or might otherwise be improper for me to answer. Secondly, that this Honourable House had addressed the Lieutenant-Governor to issue his Proclamation to offer a Reward of £ 100 to any Person, that would discover the Author or Publisher of the Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, in order that he might be proceeded against according to Law; that in Consequence thereof Information had been made, and a Prosecution was commenced, and is now depending against me in the Supreme Court, where the Matter would be tried by a Jury of my Peers; that as the Honourable House was a Party in the present Question, and the Prosecution was commenced at their Instance, I conceived they ought not to take Cognizance of the Matter; and I questioned whether any Instance could be produced on the Journals of the House of Commons, of their taking Cognizance of a supposed Libel against them, when the supposed Author or Publisher was under Prosecution in a Court of Justice; that I conceived such a Procedure would be an Infraction of the Laws of Justice, which forbid that a British Subject should be punished twice for one and the same Offence; for if he could be punished twice, he may be seven Times, and no Line could be run, where the Punishment might end. These, Mr. Speaker, are my Reasons for not answering to the Question; but I desire the Honourable House would be pleased to remember, that I would not be understood to deny or affirm any Thing concerning the Paper in Question." Mr. De Noyellis then rose and said, that I might be made to answer the Question, for the House had Power to make me answer: That it is a Rule, in the Courts below, to oblige a Person charged, to plead Guilty or Not Guilty, or be subject to the Punishment of *Paine Forte et Dure*. To which Mr. Clinton replied, that the House had Power to throw me over the Bar, or out of the Windows, but that the Public would judge of the Justice of it.

Upon which Mr. James De Lancy rose and said, that the House had invited me to assign Reasons why I should not answer the Question: To which I replied, I wanted no Indulgence of the House. After a short Debate, Mr. Clinton rose and said, that his Residence was so far removed from the Means of authentic Information respecting my Prosecution, that he could not depend on what he had heard concerning it. He confessed that the Newspaper, and sundry Persons, had informed him, that a Prosecution had been commenced against me, in Consequence of the Address

of that House to the Lieutenant-Governor, but he could not determine on such Evidence; he therefore moved the House to order the Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to attend the House the next Morning at Ten o' Clock, to inform them, whether the Order of Council to Mr. Chief Justice Horsfenden, to issue his Warrant against me, was in Consequence of the Address of the House to the Lieutenant-Governor, and whether I was, in Consequence thereof, indicted, and whether the Assembly was an Object of the Indictment.

The House, as I understood, agreed that those Gentlemen should accordingly attend. Mr. Speaker then asked the House what Entry they would have made on my Affair. Several of the Members answered, the common Entry, with the Substance of the Reasons I assigned, why I would not answer to the Question. A Draught was accordingly made, which Mr. Speaker read to the House. Upon hearing it, I apprehended that my second Reason for not answering the Question, was not fully expressed, and therefore told Mr. Speaker, that I should be glad if the House would order the Substance of the Reason to be more fully entered: Mr. De Noyellis then declared, that if I persisted in the second Reason, he would move the House against me for a Breach of Privilege. Upon this a short Debate commenced, in the Course of which I conceived, that my Meaning was not clearly understood; I therefore desired Mr. Speaker to ask Leave of the House to let me say a Sentence or two by Way of Explanation: Leave being granted, I told the Honourable House, that I had the highest Respect and Esteem for the Representatives of the People, but that in Exonerating of myself I must say, that the precise Idea I intended to convey in the second Reason was, that as the Prosecution had been commenced, and was then depending against me, at the Instance of the Honourable House, I conceived it would be an Infraction of the Laws of Justice, for them to take Cognizance of the Matter again. Some of the Members appearing to have some Doubt about the strict Meaning of what I had said, Mr. Speaker desired me to commit my Answers to Writing, which I accordingly did in the Words following the Question put to me, which the Reader may see at large, in the Extract of the Journals of the Assembly, respecting this Transaction.

After Mr. Speaker had read my Answer to the House, he declared, that what I had committed to Writing, reflected more upon the Honour and Dignity of the House, than what I had said before; upon which Mr. James Jauncey, and Mr. James De Lancy, declared it was clearly a Breach of Privilege. Mr. Clinton then rose and said, That he could by no Means consider my Answer as a Breach of Privileges. For that the House had put a Question to me, and determined that I might assign Reasons why I should not answer it. That what I had wrote, were only my Reasons or Opinion why I ought not to answer to the Question.---Upon this Mr. De Noyellis observed, That he was surprised that any Member of that House should attempt to vindicate an Insult offered to the Honour and Dignity of that House. To which Mr. Clinton replied, That he was far from vindicating an Insult offered to the Honour or Dignity of the House; but that he conceived the Honour and Dignity of it would be better supported by Justice, than by straining its Authority. At length the Question was put (as I understood it) Whether I was not guilty of a Breach of Privilege, and Contempt of the Authority of the House? Which was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner as appears by the Votes. It was ordered, that I should ask Pardon of the House.

Upon which Mr. Speaker looked towards me, and (as I understood) put the Question. I answered, That rather than resign the Rights and Privileges of a British Subject, I would suffer my Right Hand to be cut off at the Bar of the House. Mr. Speaker then, by Order of the House, put the Question, Whether I should, Yea or Nay, ask Pardon of the House? To which I answered, that I had not committed any Crime. Some of the Members then ordered the Serjeant at Arms to take me into Custody. As no Order of the House had then been made to warrant him to do it, I told them that Mr. Serjeant knew his Duty better than to lay a Finger on me, without a formal Order of the House, and charged him to do it at his Peril. Mr. Speaker was then ordered to make out his Warrant to the Goal-keeper of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to receive me into safe and secure Custody, &c. While the Clerk was making out the Warrant, as I wrote my Reasons for not answering the Question in a great Waste, I asked the Speaker for a Copy of them. Mr. James De Lancy answered, that as I had committed a Breach of Privilege, I was not intitled to it. It was accordingly refused. The Warrant to the Goal-keeper being finished, it was given to the Serjeant at Arms; and as I could not gather, from what had passed in the House, that any Order of the House had been made or entered, commanding him to take me into Custody, I told him that was no Authority for him, and therefore charged him again at his Peril, not to lay a Hand upon me without an Order of the House: He notwithstanding took hold of my Arm: Upon which I took the Spectators Witnesses, that I was deprived of my Liberty by Force, without an Order from the House. Some of the Members then cried out to him, to do his Duty, that there was an Order of the House. Upon which I came with him to this Place. Thus I have given the Reader a particular Account of the Cause for which I have been deprived of my Liberty, and hope he will pardon my being so circumstantial, and the Egotism in it. There have been so many Misrepresentations of this Matter artfully spread abroad, that it was judged proper to enter into the former, and the frequent Interruptions I met with, which necessarily occasioned many short Sentences, unavoidably produced the latter; all which, I flatter myself, will sufficiently apologize for me to the delicate Reader. The principal Facts are incontestibly proved by the following Extract of the Votes.

[For the Extract from the Votes, see our last Week's Gazette.]

It may not now be improper to remind the Reader, that I was, in the Law Sense, in Bonds, as the supposed Author of that Paper, when I was taken first by the Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the House, to be brought to the Bar. That when I was brought there, and charged as the Author or Publisher of the Paper, signed, A Son of Liberty, and the Question put to me, Whether or not I was the Author or Publisher, not a Spark of Evidence was exhibited to the House before me to prove the Charge. That, by the Determination of the House, I was allowed to assign Reasons, if I had any, provided I offered them with Decency and Respect to the House, why I should not answer the Question. The Public then are left to judge, Whether there is any Insult or Contempt of the Authority of the House in the Reasons assigned for not answering the Question.

And Whether the Liberties and Privileges of a British Subject [For the Remainder, see the fourth Page.]

By Captain CLARK, arrived in Virginia from Glasgow, who have the following Advice, viz.

W A R S A W, September 19.

THE Russians have entered towards Grodno and Novogrodek. It is asserted that General Tottleben is not far from Constantinople; but the Route he took, or how he got thither, is not mentioned. That Capital of the Ottoman Empire, if there is not an Alteration in Affairs, must soon be reduced to the Miseries of Famine.

Maritimes, Sept. 15. The total Destruction of the Ottoman Fleet has completed the Ruin of the Trade in the Levant. The Russians leave no Communication with the Coasts of Greece, the Islands of the Archipelago, Constantinople, &c. so that we cannot engage with Safety in the Mediterranean, as the Vessels loaded with Rice, Coffee, and Corn, have been taken, under Pretence of their succouring the Turks, who, revenging themselves of their Misfortunes on the Greeks, in Places of Commerce, have struck most fatal Strokes on foreign Merchants. These critical Circumstances hurt this Town greatly.

Leghorn, Sept. 15. The Russians, after a vigorous Defence, have taken the two Castles on the Archipelago Side of the Dardanelles, which are about 1000 Paces from each other, and 130 Miles from Constantinople, and were built by Mahomet II. after the taking of that City. From thence they have penetrated into the Canal; and Count Orloff is now battering the other two Castles, called the new Dardanelles, built by Mahomet IV. in the Year 1630, in a Part where the Strait is not above Half a League broad, and where it is commanded by the Cannon of both Forts, which it is not probable will now be able to hold out long.

Petersburgh, Sept. 18. The Day before Yesterday Lieutenant Potemkin arrived here Express, dispatched by Field Marshal Count de Romanoff, with the News and Particulars of the taking of Killia Nova. This Fortress surrendered by Capitulation, after a Siege of eight Days. The Garrison, consisting of 4000 Men, under the Command of a Bashaw of Three Tails, and another of One Tail, have obtained Permission to retire to Tutcha, on the right Bank of the Danube. The Artillery, consisting of 51 Brass Cannon, and all the Ammunition and Provisions, remain in our Hands. The Keys of the City having been delivered to Prince Repnin on the first of September, that General took Possession of it in the Name of her Majesty, and received the Oaths of Fidelity from the Inhabitants, who, notwithstanding the Offer made them to follow the Turkish Garrison, preferred living under the Dominion of our gracious Sovereign.

Hamburgh, Oct. 2. Letters are arrived here from Warsaw, which advise, that the Russian Squadron hath happily passed the Dardanelles, with 16 Ships of the Line; that it had already bombarded Constantinople in four different Places, and that on the Arrival of the Russian Fleet, a Sedition arose in that Capital of the Ottoman Empire, which had cost the Lives of a great Number of Persons. This News, which we give as we have received it, merits Confirmation.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 6. The Minister of a northern Potentate, supposed to be in the confidence of the French, declared the other day, most solemnly, in private, that he was not only convinced that the French did not instigate the Spaniards to a war with us at present, but were greatly apprehensive of detrimental consequences to themselves from it, and used their utmost endeavours to prevent its taking place.

The French are alarmed at our negotiations and conduct, and mean in a few days to expostulate warmly on the part of Spain, by some new delegate.

They write from Senegal, that the King of Brack had declared war against the French, and ordered his people to give no quarter to any Frenchmen that might be taken prisoners.

We are credibly informed, that a certain pay-master's accounts are at length finally settled, and that the balance remaining in his hands, amounts to 50,000l. which he is ready to pay into the Treasury, as soon as he is called upon by the proper officers.

A noble Lord last night at Arthur's, offered a bet of 50 guineas to 15, that if Great-Britain declared war now against Spain, France would declare against Great-Britain before the end of three months. His Lordship's reasoning was pointed and just; He observed, that the undoubted and avowed cause of the last Spanish war was, the great partiality shown by the court of Madrid to that of Versailles; and that, upon a similar occasion, it was past all doubt the French would not prove themselves ungrateful; for that the interests, private and public, of these branches of the Bourbon family are so closely connected, that the blow which throws the one down, will make the other stagger.

Five guineas are now given, to receive 100, if war is not declared within a fortnight.

Oct. 7. Last Monday a most shocking affair was discovered in Broad-court, near Long-acre:—A woman, who sells oysters, had a room always fastened with a padlock, and which none of the neighbours ever saw opened. They knew she had children, and imagined she concealed them there, as they were never seen, and for a long time were deterred from enquiring, for fear of ill treatment from her; but a number of them assembled, broke open the door, and discovered the most shocking spectacle they ever beheld, and which before was never perpetrated by the most unnatural mother. Three infants, the eldest about six years old, naked as they were born, emaciated to skeletons, stood frightened at their approach; their colour, for want of food and common necessities, was that of a Mullet; their hair matted together, and standing up to their ancles in ordure, &c. which produced an uncommon stench. If this discovery had not then been made, the poor babes could not have existed many hours longer. They were immediately sent to St. Martin's Workhouse, and properly taken care of, and the most inhuman parent to Bridewell.

October 9. A Gentleman, just arrived from Amsterdam, says, that the Dutch, alarmed by the Ferment in Europe, are alert in recruiting their Land Forces, and have lately put into Commission 40 Ships of War.

A Russian Princess, a great Favourite of the present Empress, is expected to arrive in England every Day.

October 11. Frequent Disputes having arisen, whether the Admirals Spiridoff and Elphinstone commanded the Russian Fleet in the Levant, it may be agreeable to many to inform them, that Count Orloff, a great Favourite of the Czarina's, has the chief Command, both of her Land and Sea Forces in that Part of the World; and that Elphinstone holds Rank after Spiridoff, only as Rear-Admiral.

Letters from Petersburg mention, that a Fleet of nine Russian Men of War are upon the Point of sailing for the Baltic, in order to proceed to the Mediterranean.

Oct. 12. The most respectable intelligence is received, that a select body of Spanish officers, attended by some French engineers, are now employed in traversing Spanish South-America, inspecting and repairing all the fortifications of that immense coast.

When Spain grows evasive in her answers, it is the sure portent of a war. This sign never yet deceived. It happened so in the beginning of the war in 1737, as well as in that of 1762. Both these instances are exactly similar to the present case, and, no doubt, will be so in their consequences.

On the death of Sir Richard Lytton, the King immediately ordered a letter to be wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherst, offering him the government of Jersey. As in this he has rewarded a brave and generous Man, and did not consult his Ministry, we may hope better days in other appointments. Sir J. A. immediately answered the letter with thanks, and acceptance of the office.

Notwithstanding the Absence of Lord Bute, and the Princess Dowager of Wales, their Influence over every Department of the State remains; and it is exerted in as full and ample a Manner, and with as much Indignity to every Branch of Government, as when they were actually on the Spot. Their Agents, Mackenzie, Elliot, Jenkinson, North, Dymond, &c. execute all their Orders; while the nominal Ministers, Cowart, Rockford, Weymouth, &c. are too necessitous to show the least Spark of Spirit or Resistance. Hence the repeated Insults on our Character as a Nation; which,

from being but the other Day the Terror of all Europe, is now contained by every petty Prince on the Continent. And why are these Things so? Because Lord Bute made the Peace; and any Declaration of War would be an Impeachment of his great and immaculate Wisdom. If the little Junco above-named, were not ordered to avoid a War; if the hungry Bloomfield Gang, were not determined to cling to their Offices to the last Moment, would not a Declaration of War have followed immediately after the Arrival of the Favourite from Falkland's Island? But the injured, insulted People of this Country, are to be amused with an idle Tale, of the Island being taken without Orders. Was there ever such Nonsense? Our People are first ordered to quit the Island. They do not. Some Time after an armed Force comes; three or four Ships of War, and a Number of regular Troops, with a Train of Artillery, &c. Then the English are compelled to yield. Let it be seriously asked, Would any Governor act in this Manner without Orders? Certainly not. Then why negotiate after such a flagrant Act of Hostility? Because Lord Bute's Peace must not be broken. We will set up any Thing for an Excuse, to avoid going to War. France is in no Condition to go to War. And Spain will not begin without France; therefore a Memorial will do. Thus they reason.---A Messenger (one of Lord Bute's trusty Confidants, Potter) carried the Memorial. But, Oh, Folly! and, as if they were determined to be consistent in nothing but Blunders, there is no Minister at Madrid to give Dignity to the Memorial, or enforce its Contents. The only Representative of our Court at Madrid, since Sir James Gray came from thence, two Years ago, is the Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Harris, a very young Man. The haughty Spaniard might well say, We will give no Answer to a Secretary or a Messenger.---Thus are we suffering Insult after Insult, while the Spaniards are gaining Time to make Preparations for further Hostilities, and the French will have an Opportunity of striking their long meditated Blow in the East-Indies.

October 14. The following Narrative was received on Thursday Night, by a Person of Distinction, from his Friend at Paris. A Courier that lately arrived in 8 Days from Petersburg at Paris, brings an Account of a Battle, by which the Fate of the Turkish Empire seems to be determined. The Russians had been for some Time straitened in their Camp; and beginning to want Forage, resolved to leave Bender blockaded, and to make a vigorous Push, with the main Army, into a more fruitful and healthy Country. They therefore struck their Tents, and began to march towards Constantinople. This, as might be expected, alarmed the Divan. Four Bashi of Three Tails were immediately dispatched, with Orders to risk a general Engagement. The old Visir, who had hitherto commanded the Turkish Army, at Sight of this Order, sunk into Despair, alleging, that as the Russians were now far distant from their own Country, nothing more was required for their Destruction, but to cut off their Convoys, break up the Ways before them, harass them with mock Attacks, and wait until Winter should do the rest. The Bashi told him that their Orders were peremptory, and that he must fight, or resign to those who had greater Courage. The Visir replied, that he was willing to die, though he was not willing to fight; that he would lead on the Army, and as he was resolved never to live to apologize for his Defeat, he charged them to remember and report his Opinion. The two Armies met upon a Peninsula, formed by a Confluence of the Neister and the Danube. The Dispute was very bloody, and the Event for some Time doubtful. They began, as is the present Custom, by a dreadful Fire of the Artillery, during which the Visir's Horse was swept from under him, and the left Hand of General Rotzinsky carried away. The main Battle soon joined, and the Impression made by the Janissaries, who, throwing away their Muskets, charged with their Scymetars, was so dreadful and violent, that if they had been well seconded by the Spahis and Tartars, there is Reason to believe they would have gained the Day. The first Line of the Russians was broken, and fell back in Disorder upon the second. The Janissaries pressed on with savage Clamour, but in the Ardour of Success relaxed their Ranks; while the Russian Right Wing, having encountered and dispersed 20,000 Tartars, wheeled round upon their Backs, and obliged them to make two Fronts, to oppose the Russian Foot on one Side, and their Horse on the other. Justice requires us to declare, that the Janissaries, thus surrounded, defended themselves with unexampled Bravery; but the Number of their Enemies was too great. They were at last overwhelmed; and the Visir died in his Post, according to his Prediction. Of those that escaped the Sword some perished in the Neister, and some in the Danube; and those few of the Foot that remained, were generally made Prisoners. The Turkish Horse, as they fought but little, did not suffer much. The exact Number of those killed or wounded is not yet known. Two of the Bashi of Three Tails are among the Prisoners, and the Russians confess the Loss of six general Officers.

A Correspondent informs us, that the French have called in all their Flat bottomed Boats, that had been hired out to the Merchants, which were ordered to be laid at Havre de Grace, Cherbourg, and Rochelle.

The obtaining the Concurrence of Parliament to the Plan of the Ministry for a Spanish War, was the last Measure, we are informed, resolved on in Council; so that there is no Probability of that Event happening before the 13th of next month, however soon it may occur after that Time.

The following is said, in the several Coffee-houses at the West End of the Town, to be the Answer returned by the Court of Spain to our late Demand:—"That they would take our Requests into Consideration, but that they could not return a positive Answer to them in such a Hurry as we seemed to want."

Mr. Potter is again set off for Madrid, and his Orders are even more peremptory than before.

If the Spaniards declare War against us, which there is now all the Reason that is possible to imagine, from some certain Intelligence, Gibraltar is the first Place on which they will make any Attack.

It is said that the Bombardment of Cadiz is a Matter at this Time in Agitation.

It may be depended on that the Messenger, who lately arrived from Spain, has declared, that, by what was talked of, and done at Madrid, a War was inevitable.

Oct. 15. At the Common Council at Guildhall, on Friday, the Lord Mayor, after the Minutes of the last Court were read and confirmed, declared, "That nothing particular had happened since the last Court, except his having ordered a Court of Confeerency, in order to impanel a Jury to enquire into the Encroachments on the River Thames at Durham Yard." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then said, "That at the Opening of the last Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor had been so obliging as to state to them what had passed between the Lords of the Admiralty and himself, relative to the Prejs-warrants lately issued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordship would indulge them with an Account of what had since occurred on that Subject, which was certainly of the highest Importance to the personal Liberty of very many Citizens, who were under his Lordship's immediate Protection."---The Lord Mayor replied, that he had received a Requisition in Form from the Privy Council, to give his utmost Assistance in the Service of the Prejs-warrants; and that, in Consequence, he had backed those Warrants, and sent to the several Constables, and other Civil Officers, to be assistant to the Military, in the Execution of them. Mr. Alderman Wilkes then replied, "That there was now a Suspension of Magna Charta in the City by their chief Magistrate; that a Prejs-warrant was expressly contrary to the Words of the Great Charter, Nullus liber homo capiatur, &c. nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ, and to the first Principles of the English Constitution; that he lamented the unjust and cruel Fate of so many of their Fellow-Citizens, torn from their Families, who would be left, perhaps, destitute of the common Necessaries of Life, &c. That at the Durham-Yard Committee, Mr. Alderman Oliver, and himself, had fully given their Sentiments to the Lord Mayor, on the plain Illegality of Prejs-warrants, and their Hope that they would never have the Sanction of the chief Magistrate of that City." The Lord Mayor then confessed the Illegality of Prejs-warrants, but declared, "That in that Emergency the Fleet must be manned, and he could not risk the Danger of Delay." Mr. Alderman Wilkes said, "That he wished to see the Fleet speedily manned, but in a Way con-

sistent with Liberty and Humanity; that if, instead of the thirty Sum of Thirty Shillings, Five Pounds per Man had been offered by Government, we might have had Sailors enough, promising themselves on the public Faith, their Discharge, after a certain Number of Years; that this ought to have been done six Months ago; that 50,000 Sailors, on this Calculation, would only have cost 250,000l. than above twice the Sum had been squandered away at Kew, Richmond, and for most corrupt Purposes; and would without any Account, that such a Method ought to have been first tried; but that now, in the very Capital, our Fellow-Citizens were every Hour the Prey of lawless Russians, &c." My Lord Mayor then said, "He thought the Occasion justified his Conduct; and that it was unfriendly in Mr. Wilkes to mention it; but however, he avowed having given all the Aid of the Civil to the Military in the City." Mr. Wilkes replied, "That it was a great public Concern, that it was friendly to his Country, and that should always have the first Place in his Heart, as well as be the leading Principle of his Actions."

Oct. 18. It is confirmed to us, by fresh intelligence, that the French Ministry are really assiduous in endeavouring to prevent a rupture between Spain and Great-Britain.

Several private Letters confirm the account that the plague has broke out in the Russian army.

It is confirmed that the Russians have taken all the revenue that was sending from Egypt for Constantinople, and are so well supplied by provisions taken from the Turks, as to stop all their contracts at Leghorn, &c.

A letter from Zant, an island in the Gulph of Venice, mentions, that in the night between the 25th and 26th of September, the Russian fleet attempted to force the passage of the Dardanelles, their hopes arising from a turn which the tides in these parts are wont to take about the autumnal Equinox; but not hitting the critical hour, they were forced back by the rapidity of the stream, the force of the wind, and the continued fire of the land batteries; by which last, the ship of Admiral Spiridoff was so shattered, that she was obliged to be sent to Scio to be repaired.

A letter from Scanderon, brings the following account.

"It is well known all over Europe, that the Bassa governor of Egypt, having paid very little regard to the orders of the Turkish Court, has been for some time raising forces, as it was imagined, to maintain himself in a state of independence. About the middle of June, having filled his magazines, and collected Carriages from all parts of the kingdom, he drew his troops together, and began his march towards Arabia, with a design, as was supposed, to plunder Mecca, or perhaps to make himself master of some of the provinces of that wide extended tract, where he might have enjoyed the pleasures of royalty, without the crime of rebellion. A band of Janissaries, which he had persuaded to follow him, when they came to the edge of the desert, began to mutiny. This he had foreseen, and for this he had prepared. He immediately assembled the rest of the army round them, and seizing upon those officers who had been most refractory, dismissed them with their beards shaven, and their robes cut short; a punishment equivalent to that of being drummed out of a regiment in European service. He then distributed money throughout the army, and all promised to go forward with him. When he had advanced fifteen days march into the desert, a messenger arrived in his camp, with the following letter from Nissafeddin, an Arabian Prince, the son of him who a few years ago intercepted the caravan of pilgrims."

To the most illustrious and renowned Bassa of Egypt.

"That thou hast advanced thus far into countries, through which neither thou nor thy master have a right to pass, consider as the effect of Nissafeddin's clemency. I hoped that the fight of the desert would have taught thee wisdom, and have therefore given thee time for reflection and retreat. The line of separation is now drawn, and within two days march is the camp of Nissafeddin. If thou can't arise into the air, and sail upon the clouds; if thou can't mingle with the waters, and glide through the caverns, thou may'st then hope to view the regions beyond the desert. But the surface of the earth is given to the strongest lance; and to the sharpest arrow; and he who dares to pass further, must encounter that nation, whose prowess no man ever yet returned to tell."

"The Bassa sent no answer to this letter, but (according to the custom of the barbarians) by cutting off the thumbs of the messenger. He then continued his march for three days, without any other notice of an enemy than the clouds of dust for some time seen flying at a distance. But towards the evening of the fourth day, the Arabian horsemen began to harass him, and the night after assaulted his camp in all quarters. The Turks being now prepared, easily drew together, and maintained their ground; and the Arabs, whether through terror or stratagem, retreated to a small distance. The Turks pursuing their victory, pushed forwards, and left their baggage a little behind them; when a fresh party of the enemy from another point, set fire on a sudden to their carriages. Fire in a sandy desert is not easily quenched. The Turks thus entangled on all sides, saw their provisions and warlike stores almost totally destroyed. Nothing now remained but to return, and this was made very difficult, by the interruption of their pursuers, and the want of water. About the third part of the army has perished, and the rest have regained the frontiers of Egypt."

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Drury-Lane. Clandestine Marriage, &c. commanded by their Majesties. There cannot be a stronger Expression of general Affection to an amiable Monarch, than the universal Shouts of a crowded Audience at his Appearance among them; and however some deep Politicians may affect to despise Popularity, the King of a free People can receive no stronger Proof of their Attachment to him, than the Assurance of his being popularly, that is generally, beloved by them.

Immediately after the Play was over, one of the honest Tars, belonging to a Press Gang, who had taken their Seats in the upper Gallery, addressed his Majesty with a political Speech, the Purport of which was the Recommendation of a Spanish War; for why, we had beaten the Spanish Dons before, and should beat them again. This Declaration of War was received by the Audience with loud Bursts of Applause. The Sailors gave three Cheers, and the Boatwain joined with his harmonious Whistle. Their Majesties seemed to enjoy the public Humour, and very condescendingly bowed to the Audience.

G L A S G O W, October 18.

This Day's London Gazette contains his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting Seamen from serving foreign Princes and States, and for giving farther Encouragement to Seamen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's Ships of War. The Bounty allowed to every able Seaman is now advanced to 3l. and to every ordinary Seaman 40s.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 12.

"This Day it was reported that War had been declared at Madrid, but it got no Credit. It is expected that Lord Howe will command a Fleet of Observation, which will sail in a Fortnight. It is the general Opinion of those who pretend to have good Intelligence, that there will be no War, at least for some Time. Previous to any Declaration, the Marines on Half Pay will be put into Commission."

It is with the greatest Satisfaction we can inform the Public, that the Gentlemen, concerned in the Cambrick Manufactures, lately established here (in Consequence of the late Act of Parliament) have, with uncommon Pains, and at a great Expence, brought this valuable Manufacture to the greatest Perfection; and that the Cambricks now made in this Place, are equal, if not superior, to any foreign Cambricks ever imported.

We have the Pleasure to hear, that the Harvest in this Part of the Kingdom, and all over Scotland, is now generally over. The Rains, the last twelve Days of September, did some Damage; but as the Weather since the Beginning of this Month has been remarkably good, the Crop has been got in, in good Order, and the Quantity of Grain is thought to be almost double what it was last Year.

N E W F E R N (NORTH-CAROLINA) Nov. 23.
On Monday last an Express arrived in Town, to the Mon, Rich-

ard Henderson, Esq; one of the associate Justices of this Province, with an Account of his Barn, Stables, and other Out-houses on his Plantation, being burnt down, by some evil-minded Persons; by which a large Quantity of Corn, several Horses, in his Stables, and other Things of Value, were destroyed. They attempted to fire his Dwelling-house, but the Fire they had laid for that Purpose happily went out. Many Tracks of shed Horses were discovered in and about the Yard and Plantation next Morning, by which the most violent Suspicion arises of its having been done by the Regulators; who, it is feared, will do much Mischief in that Part of the Country, before the Hand of Government can be exerted to quell those Gentry. The General Assembly meets here on the 30th Instant, when, it is thought, the most vigorous Measures will be pursued to root out, and entirely extirpate, from this Province, that more than savage Banditti.

Charles-Town (South-Carolina) Nov. 13.

Sunday last arrived here, under Jury Maits, his Majesty's Frigate Carysfort, Capt. Hay, from Pensacola, where the lately carried from England Peter Chester, Esq; the new Governor of West Florida, and his Family. On her Passage hither, she had the Misfortune to run ashore on the Martiers, off Cape Florida, and was in great Danger of being entirely lost, but by cutting away her Maits, throwing all her Guns overboard, except two, as also her Anchors and Cables, she got off.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 20.

We learn from Norfolk, that last Week they had the good Fortune to detect a Gang of Thieves and Housebreakers, that have infested that Borough and Neighbourhood these many Years past, to the unpeppable Damage of the Merchants, and other People of Property there. Several Housekeepers, as well as Negroes, are already committed, and Warrants issued for apprehending of others. In the House of one of the Persons committed was found a great Quantity of dry Goods, and wearing Apparel, concealed under the Plank of the Chamber Floor; and the Steps of the Stair leading to the same were very ingeniously converted into Drawers, in which were found Abundance of Silver Spoons, Rings, Ear-rings, and other Articles of Value, besides a large Sum of Money. The Garret Room had the Appearance of a Warehouse, being full of Iron Pots, Blankets, Rugs, Loaves of Sugar, and other bulky Goods, of various Kinds.

BOSTON, December 24.

The Expectation of a speedy War leads us to think of the present happy Situation Britain is in, with respect to the Colonies. In former Wars they were indebted to the Affections and Purges of Americans, for any necessary Aids in Men and Money. To procure the former, they will now have the Influence of Commissioners, Judges of Admiralty, &c. and for the latter, they have the robust American Revenue to apply to, without any Complaint from the People.

Monday Noon, 12 o'Clock.

We this Moment hear, that Captain Dixey arrived at Nan-a-let late last Evening, in 9 Weeks from London. Captain Dixey left London the 24th of October, the Downs the 21st, and the Land's End the 31st. War was not proclaimed when Captain Dixey left England. The great naval Preparations were still making, and more Ships put into Commission. A new Bounty of £3 Sterling, given to Seamen to enter. The greatest Number of Sea Officers perhaps ever known, were at the Levant at St. James's, the 13th of October. Many of whom kissed the King's Hand on their Appointments. A very great Squadron were fitting out at Spithead. Many Cruisers in the Channel, and every Thing in the greatest Appearance of War. A Battle has been fought between the Russians and Turks, by which the Fate of the Turkish Empire seems to be determined. A second Courier was arrived from Madrid, who brought no favourable Answer to the Demands of the English Court.

The Parliament was to meet the 13th of November; Summons being sent to every Member of both Houses in the Kingdom, and it was supposed it would be the fullest House ever known. We hear American Affairs were to come on early in the Session.

His Honour, Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson, is appointed Commander in Chief of this Province, with a Salary of 1500 £ Sterling a Year.

Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, with a Salary of 300 £ Sterling per Annum.

And the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Esq; Secretary.

Hon. Benjamin Hollowell, jun. Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Customs (in the Room of the Hon. John Temple, Esq;) came Passenger with Captain Dixey.

George Merfsey, Esq; is appointed Collector of Piscataqua, and Robert Hollowell, Esq; is appointed Comptroller of this Port.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN, Earl of DUNMORE, Captain General, and Governor in Chief, in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same;

The humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony.

May it please your Excellency, WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to return your Lordship our most hearty Thanks for your Speech; and with Pleasure congratulate your Lordship on your safe Arrival in your Government.

The Representatives of the People regard with the highest Satisfaction this peculiar Mark of his Majesty's paternal Attention to the Welfare and Happiness of this faithful Colony; in the Appointment of a Nobleman of your Lordship's distinguished Rank to preside over us; while your Lordship's amiable Character affords the most pleasing Prospect of a happy Administration.

The favourable Disposition shewn by the Inhabitants of this Colony, to renew the Commercial Intercourse with the Mother Country, will, we trust, be the Means of effecting a cordial Reconciliation between Great-Britain and the Colonies, so necessary at all Times for the Security and Preservation of both; and commend us to the Favour of our most gracious Sovereign.

The violent Proceedings of the Spaniards, in dispossessing his Majesty's Subjects of their Settlement at Fort Egmont, in Time of profound Peace; and the considerable Armaments preparing at Home, afford just Cause to apprehend that Hostilities will ensue: We are therefore affected with the deepest Sense of Gratitude to find, that if a War should happen, your Lordship has the strongest Assurance that this Part of his Majesty's Dominions will be a principal Object of his Care and Attention. The necessary Measures to be taken for its Protection against the sudden Attempts of an Enemy, demand our earliest Deliberations.

The other Matters recommended to us, will have our most serious Consideration.

The Confidence your Lordship places in our Zeal for his Majesty's Service, the favourable Opinion you have conceived of this Colony, and your Readiness to promote its Welfare, give us the most sensible Pleasure; and we assure your Lordship, that nothing shall be wanting on our Parts, to render your Administration acceptable to your Royal Master, agreeable to yourself, and beneficial to the Colony.

Assembly-Chamber, By Order of the General Assembly, Dec. 28, 1770. JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN, I RETURN you my warmest Thanks for your Address. The Assurance you give me, that nothing shall be wanting on your Parts, to render my Administration acceptable to my Royal Master, and beneficial to the Colony, is highly pleasing to me; it will add the greatest Weight to my Endeavours for the same Purposes, and be the surest Means of obtaining such desirable Ends.

Mr. HOLT, I warmly believe that the Principles on which you conduct your Paper will not permit you to refuse the following a Place in it, which, if you please to insert in this Week's Journal, you will oblige a considerable Number of your constant Readers.

AS Captain M'Dougall has published a Narrative of Occurrences, that happened between the Honourable Mouse of

Assembly and himself, previous to his being deprived of his Liberty; in which is contained a Law Term, that is not frequently made Use of, therefore not likely to be generally understood, and consequently liable to be construed to the Prejudice of the Honourable Member, who is said to have mentioned it, especially as he is not a Native of the British Dominions (and the Prejudice of Education are not easily overcome.) In Justice to whom, I therefore send you the best Definition that my Leisure will permit me, at present, to procure, and which I take to be quite genuine, and is as follows.

"If a Criminal, indicted of any capital Crime, refuse to plead, or put himself upon a legal Trial, then, as mute and contumacious, he is presently to suffer the horrid Punishment, called *Peine Forte et Dure*, or *pressing to Death*, by extending him on his Back, naked, on a Floor, and laying on his Body Iron or Stone, as much, or more than he can bear. The next Day he is to have three Morfels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the third Day he is to have Water, next the Prison Door (unless that should be running Water) without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he dies. Thus, it is hoped, that when all Circumstances are duly considered, and the Punishment proposed is fully comprehended, the Gentleman's Liberty will not suffer any UNMERITED Censure, which is the ardent Desire of a Lover of Justice."

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

We hear that ANDREW ALLEN, and EDWARD SHIPPEN, junior, Esquires, were lately appointed Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council, in this Province.

Last Week departed this Life, Mr. HUGH FORBES, of this City, Merchant; a Gentleman much esteemed for his Integrity, and truly virtuous Deportment in Life.

And on Sunday Morning died Dr. JOHN HODGE (eldest Son of Mr. ANDREW HODGE, of this City, Merchant) a young Gentleman much respected by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, which renders his early Death greatly regretted.

Captain Carlisle, from Antigua, on the 10th of last Month, in Lat. 35: 57, Long. 70: 50, spoke a Sloop from Rhode-Island, with Horses on board, but the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn the Master's Name, or where she was bound; on the 12th, spoke another Sloop, Captain Braddock, from Rhode-Island, for Dominica, three Days out; and the 25th, he spoke with Captain Yorke, from this Port for Carolina, all well.

ARRIVALS.

At Jamaica, Captains Kirkpatrick, and Sunford, from Virginia; Shoals, from New-York; and Captain Somes from Salem.

The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be pleased to take Notice, that, agreeable to their Laws, the ELECTION of Officers, for the ensuing Year, will be opened at their Hall, near Christ-Church, To-morrow, being the 4th of January, precisely at 2 o'Clock P. M. and will be closed at 5 o'Clock.

N. B. As only those Members who shall have paid up their annual Subscriptions, will be entitled to vote, the Treasurer will attend at the Time of Election to receive the Arrears due by those, who may not have an Opportunity of calling on him to settle before that Time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Polly, S. Young, from Jamaica: Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Eustatia. Schooner Unity, W. Carlisle, Antigua. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mulowny, Halifax. Schooner William, N. Lawson, Boston.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Little Molly, T. Burrows, for Antigua. CLEARED. Ship Prince of Wales, R. Smith, to Dublin and Liverpool. Ship Sally, W. Keith, Newry. Ship Philadelphia, J. Malcom, Belfast. Brig Two Brothers, B. M'Cann, and Brig Nancy, J. Akmead, Barbados. Sloop Potowmack, J. Young, Grenades. Sloop Chance, T. Armstrong, St. Eustatia. Schooner Nancy, B. Woods, to Virginia.

To be SOLD by D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, complete, in Six Parts. Composed of MEDITATIONS and PRAYERS for every Day in the Week: With DEVOTIONS for the SACRAMENT, LENT, and other Occasions.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street Philadelphia.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year 1771. Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Observations, an Account of the Raising of Silk; and a brief View of the Silk-worm's Life, &c. &c. extracted from the best Authors on that Subject; The Method of reeling the Silk; and a plain and sure Method to raise the Italian Mulberry-tree, the best Food for Silk-worms. The Genius of America to her Sons; A Morning Hymn; An Evening Hymn; Advice how to live long and happy; several Receipts from some of the best Physicians, with their Names affixed to them, viz. For spitting of Blood; Boils; Burns and Scalds; A Consumption; Convulsions in Children, &c. A Table of the principal Immersions and Emergions of Jupiter's Satellites, with their Apparent Times for the Meridian of Philadelphia; Correct Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent. An exact Tide Table; Wife Sayings; Witty Turns; Quakers General Meetings; Courts, Fairs, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Good ALLOWANCE for those that buy to sell again.

Just published, and sold by HALL & SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Price Nine-pence.

THE FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR, OR, A COMPANION for YOUNG LADIES and YOUNG GENTLEMEN: In which their Duty to GOD, and their Parents, their Carriage to Superiors and Inferiors, and several other very useful and instructive Lessons, are recommended. In plain and familiar DIALOGUES. With a recommendatory PREFACE, by the Reverend Dr. DODDIDGE.

The Seventh Edition.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1771.

ON Saturday Night last, the House of Alexander M'Auley, Store-keeper, in Charles-Town Township, Chester County, was broke open, and robbed of Twenty-eight Pounds in Cash; among which were seven Half Joes, one Three Pound Bill, Pennsylvania Currency, and about eight Dollars. Whoever takes up the Robber, and secures him, with the Money, so that the Owner may have it again, and the Person convicted thereof, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ALEXANDER M'AULEY.

Philadelphia, First Month 1, 1770.

To be SOLD, on the 11th instant, At the house where JOSEPH TROTTER lately dwelt, in Second-street.

A QUANTITY of ironmongery; amongst which are, files, coopers adzes and howels, bench and hand vices, smiths sledges and hammers, crofs cut and whip saws, brads, cocks and gimblets, H and HL hinges, and chest ditto, locks of different sorts, iron traces, bricklayers trowels, smiths raps and grindstones, large scale beams, iron pots, kettles and skillets, and sundry other things, too tedious to mention.

And on the same day will be sold, at the same place, Household GOODS, and kitchen FURNITURE, &c. &c.

ANY young MAN, of a good character, who writes a good hand, understands arithmetic, and is in other respects qualified to act as an assistant in a SCHOOL, may hear of a place by enquiring at the Printers hereof.

N. B. None but such as write a good hand, and can be well recommended for sobriety and good behaviour, need apply. Such may have good opportunities for improvement, both in the languages and mathematics, if desired. And one capable of teaching the lower Latin authors, being otherwise qualified, will be preferred.

THE CONTRIBUTORS of the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend their Annual Meeting, on Monday, the Seventh of January, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-House.

NEW-RICE, English CORDAGE, from one to three Inches, also OZENBRIGS, to be SOLD by MASON and HARTLEY, At their Store in Water-street, near the Old Ferry.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1771.

A COMPLETE CLERK, that can be well recommended, and will give security for his sobriety and honesty, may meet with employ, by applying to WILLIAM and MONTGOMERY.

Who have for sale, at their store, in Fourth-street, near Market-street, An assortment of felt hats, pepper, Russia sheeting, boxes of tin plates, milled lead and shot, wool cards, allom, roll brimstone, and a small assortment of silks; also the time of an English servant girl.

Said Willday and Montgomery have for sale, at their stores, at Christiana Bridge, and at the Head of Elk, A large assortment of European and West-India goods, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, remarkably low for cash, or country produce.

By virtue of a writ under me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 5th of January, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, The unexpired term of a lease (being 8 years from the 1st day of March next) on a certain messuage, and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front-street, nearly opposite to the Bank Meeting-house, and extending to Water-street. The Water-front part of the messuage now lets for £200 per annum, and the Front-part is supposed may let for £250 per annum. The whole is subject to a groundrent of £35. Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the property of William Kennel, seized, and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, late Sheriff.

Chester County, December 31, 1770.

THIS day was committed to my custody, a man who calls himself Joseph Lemmon, and is supposed to be the servant of Hugh Hutchins, of Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county, East of New-Jersey, advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2192, as he answers the description there given. His master is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, by JOSEPH THOMAS, Goalkeeper.

TWO POUNDS Reward.

WAS lost the 19th of December last, on the road between Philadelphia and Chester, a small SILVER WATCH, maker's name Thomas Wagstaffe, No. 5500, A capped and jewelled, and the works covered with a third silver case, upon which also is the maker's name. Any person who has or may find the same, shall receive the above reward, upon delivery of the watch to the widow Withy, at Chester, or to the Printers hereof; and it is hoped that if it should be offered for sale, information thereof will be given as above, for which the person informing shall receive the same reward, provided the watch is recovered for the owner.

RUN away the 11th day of October, from the subscriber, who is in Ogle-Town, a NEGROE man, named MOSES, about 22 years of age, a lusty well made fellow; his apparel not known, but took with him a pair of boots; it is supposed he has got into the Jerseys, or Baltimore county. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Forty Shillings reward, paid by THOMAS COLE. Ready money for new and old Books, to be had at William Woodhouse's, in Front-street, near Chestnut-street.

York Goal, December 14, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice, That I, the Subscriber (now in the Goal of York-Town) intend to make Application, by Way of Petition, to the Honourable House of Assembly, the 7th Day of January next, for an Act of General Assembly, for the Relief of my Body from Imprisonment.

MARTIN BRENNISE.

TO BE LETT.

By the subscriber, and may be entered on the first day of April next, A MERCHANT-MILL, and SAW-MILL adjoining, with 100 acres of land, in Kennet township, Chester county, distant from Chester 20, and from Wilmington 10 miles; the mill-bouls is stone and brick, about 40 feet square, there is also a stone addition, 25 by 30 feet, two pair of mill-stones, one French burr, the other Cologne, 3 boulding reels, and hoisting works, that go by water, the burr wheels and saw-mill frame, were all new 2 years last June, the dwelling-house is stone, 3 rooms on a floor, the barn is one story stone, and a good frame on it (the buildings are all covered with cedar) 2 orchards, and about 10 acres of meadow, watered out of the head race to the mill, the arable land good. The whole to be let together or separate, as it may be most suitable. Any person inclinable to take the above premises, or any part, may know the terms, by applying, in Philadelphia, to ELLIS LEWIS, who has for sale, a good assortment of bowling-cloths, and Calcut mill-stones.

TO BE SOLD.

A SERVANT WOMAN, who has near 3 Years to serve; she can Cook, and do most Kinds of House-work: A Place in the Country would be most suitable for her.

Enquire of the PRINTERS of this Paper.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the northern Liberties, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 26th of December, a dark bay horse, about five or six years old, shod before, has three white feet, and a dim star in his forehead, paces and trots, but seems most natural to trot, has no brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JONATHAN ADAMS.

WANTED.

TWO or three young or single Men, COOPERS by Trade, they may depend on constant Employment, where Board is lower, and the Price of making Cask the same as in Philadelphia, by HENRY REYNOLDS, at Wilmington, New-Castle County.

For the Entertainment of the CURIOS.

A Course of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is proposed to be exhibited at the College, in this City, this Day, and Tomorrow, being the 3d and 4th Instant, to begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. This Course will be divided into two Lectures, in which, many curious and interesting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to shew the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. And as Electricity is now become a considerable Article in the Materia Medica, Directions will be given for the proper Application thereof. Antonius de Haen, one of the most eminent Physicians of the present Age, after six Years uninterrupted Use of it, reckons it among the most valuable Assistances of the Medical Art; and expressly says, that though it has often been applied in vain, it has often afforded Relief, where no other Application would have been effectual.

All, who design to attend these Lectures, are requested to be furnished with Tickets, that no Money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNESLEY's House, near the College, at Half a Dollar for each Lecture.

Dr. PRIESTLEY on ELECTRICITY, P. 470.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, living in Camp-town, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a dark brown Cow, with a white Spot betwixt her Hips, and large Horns. Whoever takes up the said Cow, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

ANDREW EISENBACH.

can be secure, if an Exception to the Jurisdiction of the highest Tribunal of the Nation, is to be considered as a Contempt of its Authority. 'Tis the dreadful Condition of a Slave when he is injured to be confined, only to utter his Sense of it by Groans. But 'tis the peculiar Right and Privilege of Freemen, of British Freemen, not only to assert, but to complain of a Violation of their Rights. This is the very Spirit and Genius of our glorious and much envied Constitution; a Constitution, purchased at the Expence of Millions, and the Blood of Thousands. Let not my Friends then be concerned for my present Sufferings, but so far as the Cause of Liberty suffers. For myself, I feel none; and notwithstanding the sneers of temporizing Sycophants about "my regaining Paradise;" a Goal, for a noble Cause, with a Self-approving Conscience, is, to me, a Paradise, compared to a conscious Bafeness, even with all the Smiles of the Great.

For the many Visits I have received from my Friends of all Ranks, I am affected with sincere Gratitude. They may rest assured, that none of their Rights shall be silently resigned, by the Public's most obedient humble Servant,
New-Goal, Dec.
22, 1770. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Partnership of WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, being expired, those who are indebted to them beyond the Time of Payment, are desired immediately to pay, to prevent Trouble; and those who have any Demands to bring them in to ANDREW CALDWELL, to be adjusted and paid.

NOTWITHSTANDING several School Masters have, of late, pretended to teach Italian Book-keeping, yet those who have had the Misfortune of employing them, have, to their Disappointment, found them intirely ignorant of the Matter; this is therefore to inform all such Persons, as choose to be instructed in Italian Book-keeping after a proper Manner, that they will hear of a Person (by applying to Mr. BROWN, in Second-street, near Spruce-street) thoroughly qualified to teach them, who derives his Knowledge from transacting Business in several Houses, both in Europe and America, and who engages not to ask any Thing for his Trouble, should he fail of perfecting whoever may be intrusted to his Tuition, and rendering them completely fit for a Merchant's Office.

THE General CIRCULATING LIBRARY, lately kept in Spruce-street, is now removed to Third-street, three doors below Spruce street.

This library consists of upwards of one thousand volumes, of the most approved authors, in history, poetry, novels, and other works, both serious and entertaining, among which are some well chosen French authors. Every opportunity additions will be made of the newest and most elegant productions.

Conditions of the library. 1. Yearly subscribers to pay the small sum of Two Dollars, half yearly Ten Shillings; and quarterly Six Shillings; the money to be paid at the time of subscribing. 2. Weekly readers to pay Sixpence per week, and deposit the value of the work, if required. 3. The hire to be paid at the end of the week, as no credit can be given. 4. No person to take out more than one volume at a time, which may be exchanged once a day, if more, to pay in proportion. 5. No person to keep a book longer than four weeks; such as do, to pay One Shilling per week, over the term of 28 days. 6. Any person losing or damaging any book, or volume of any set of books, shall pay the price annexed in the catalogue, and also what hire is due on it.

N. B. A few new books to be disposed of, catalogues of which to be had at the Library.

LUCY BROWN, and ANN BALL, Sisters,
NATIVES of England, lately arrived from Paris, having acquired, by 14 years study, the French language in the politest taste, humbly presume to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, nearly opposite Mr. Israel Pemberton's garden, in Third-street, for the reception of young MISSES, agreeable to the encouragement of several friends; where their utmost care and assiduity will be to teach the pupils, committed to their charge, the proper accent, and true pronunciation. Ladies, who please to favour them with encouragement, may depend on their conduct and diligence, in discharging the Trust reposed in them with fidelity. They also instruct their pupils to weave lace, embroider, and all kinds of needle work, in the most elegant manner. The Hours for French lessons, from eight in the morning to twelve; the remainder of the day will be intirely devoted to the above accomplishments.

WANTED,
A CARPENTER, Wheelwright, Blacksmith, and a Number of Cord-wood Cutters; to whom good Encouragement will be given. Enquire of the Printers hereof. +

EDWARD POLE,
His for SALE, wholesale and retail, for cash only, at his GROCERY STORE, in Front-street, 3 doors above the corner of South-street, and near John Hart's vendue House, Philadelphia.

OLD Jamaica Spirits; West-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Holland geneva; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret, and Frontinac wines; cordials, anniseed, cinnamon, clove, orange, and all-fours; Coniac brandy, wine bitters; white wine, claret, and cyder vinegar; loaf, lump, and muscovado sugars; green, bohea, and fouchong teas; whole and ground pepper, allspice, race and ground ginger, coffee, chocolate, allom, and brimstone; cheese; salt-petre; pearl barley; French and Carolina Indigo; mustard; by the bottle or pound; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; raisins, currants, prunes, and citron; new rice; Florence oil, lamp oil, starch, Cayenne pepper, spermaceti candles, yowder and shot, Lancaster tobacco, Weston's and American snuff, writing and other paper, knives, and flints, &c. &c. &c.

He has also for sale, a quantity of excellent S R U B. Sea Stores put up at the shortest notice, and lowest terms, where masters of vessels and others may be supplied with cases, &c. Shallop-mens bills put up with care. All orders from town or country will be thankfully received, duly executed, and carefully attended to.

* Ready money, for empty Geneva CASES.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, Maryland, the 18th of December, 1770, an Irish servant man, named JOHN CROWLEY, born in Cork; he is a cheek roader by trade, and can weave linen, but is not perfect in that business; is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, something bald on the forehead, and is remarkably grey haired for a person of that age, is a well set fellow; had on a broadcloth coat, a jacket of a light colour, above half worn, a new country cloth ditto, country cloth breeches, have been stained, light coloured yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair new, a half worn wool hat, bound about the edge; likely he will sell some of his clothes, as he has no money, and no doubt change his name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me
SAMUEL MILLER.

CAME to the Plantation of Simon Addis, in Upper Makefield, in Bucks County, same Time in August last, four white SHEEP, and one black. The Owner coming, and describing the Marks, proving his Property, and paying Cash, may have them again.
SIMON ADDIS.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE.

WANTED, Several sums of money on approved security. Boys to go apprentices to different trades. A good House, situate in Market or Second-streets, near the center of the city.

A MAN and his WIFE, who understand the business of a farm, who are sober and industrious, and have a small flock of cattle, may be furnished with an excellent plantation, on advantageous terms of improvement; if the Man understands ditching and draining of meadows, and burning of lime, it will be much to his advantage.

To be SOLD, Several Negroes, both Men and Women, amongst which are a Tanner and Bricklayer. Two years of an English servant Man's time, is a good Nailor, and understands Smiths work in general. Two valuable Plantations, in Cumberland county, about 17 miles from Carlisle. A piece of woodland, within one mile of Burlington, containing 14 acres. Several Houses in the city, and district of Southwark. A Plantation in the Northern Liberties, near the seat of Thomas Lawrence, Esq; containing 41 acres 10 perches, with improvements, near half is woodland.

To be LETT, Eighty acres of Land, with improvements, within four miles of this city, on which are several quarries, two orchards, and about five acres of meadow.

To be SOLD or LETT, on groundrent for ever, A Lot, containing on Front-street, 35 feet 6 inches, and on Union-street, 82 feet, with the use of a four feet alley into Union-street.

To be SOLD or LETT, The House in which the Intelligence now lies, the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets; where further particulars may be known, and the Public's favours in encouraging so useful an Office, shall ever be esteemed, by their assured friend,
December 28. WILLIAM IRISON, Broker.

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM EVITT, at his Printing-office, the Sign of the Bible-in-Heart, in Strawberry-alley, opposite the Bull's-head.

THE UNIVERSAL and POOR ROBIN'S ALMANACKS, for the year 1771. It is needless to say any thing in recommendation of these almanacks, as they are universally approved of. At the same place may be had, just published also, The GENTLEMAN and CITIZEN'S POCKET ALMANACK, for 1771. This almanack contains treble the quantity of any other pocket almanack printed in this place, and is filled with a greater variety of useful lists, tables, &c. &c. &c. than any other almanack printed in America. Of said EVITT may be had, Bibles, testaments, spelling books, primers, battledores, writing paper, best black ink, &c. likewise a few patent medicines; Dr. Bolderston's never failing worm cakes. This medicine has really wrought wonders, both in Europe and America, by relieving children when at death's door. At the above place may be had, at the most reasonable rates, good knit and plain stockings, a variety of handkerchiefs; meal, sand, punch, and other sieves; floor, hearth, duffing, and other brushes; hard soap, candles, sugar, coffee, chocolate; best Rhode-Island onions; pins, by the pound, ounce, and likewise in papers; mackerel, &c. &c. with several other things. A small assortment of very entertaining books are just come to hand. Said EVITT prints advertisements, &c. at two hours notice.

N. B. He gives ready money for clean linen rags, and good goose quills.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, a small red cow, with a white face, legs and belly. The owner of said cow is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
JAMES WRIGHT.

N. B. Said cow has been seen on an island in Saquehanna River, for three months before she came to my plantation.

CAME to the Plantation of Thomas David, of Lower Merion, Philadelphia County, some Time ago, a red and white pied COW, branded on the Horn, J. Bolton. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.
ELLIN ROBERTS.

To be LETT for a term of years, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, by the subscriber, on the premises.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, on Great Elk Creek, New-London township, Chester county, on a never failing stream of water, within 9 miles of the Head of Elk, and 11 miles of Christiana Bridge, has 1 pair of Cologne, and 1 pair of callico mill-stones of the best kind, with green, fan, and boulding-mills, complete, for manufacturing flour. And a plantation, in which may be put 40 acres of wheat yearly, whereon is about 15 acres of meadow, with a dwelling house, barn, stables, and other conveniences. For terms, apply to
ROBERT WILKIN.

New-Castle county, December 24, 1770.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Bryon Deley, hath eloped from her said husband; this is to forewarn any person from harbouring or employing her the said Mary, and all persons are forbid to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, as witness my hand,
BRYON DELEY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away, the 9th of December, 1770, from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, an Irish servant woman, named Mary Proctor, of a middle stature, about 25 years of age, black haired, talks a little on the brogue, is full of impudence, loves strong liquor, and will get drunk, when she has an opportunity; she is a good seamstress, and professes to be a mantua-maker; had on, and took with her, an old blue bonnet, red silk handkerchief, redish calico gown, white linen apron, a mixed lineey petticoat, a plaid ditto, and flat heeled shoes; she says she was born in the city of Cork, in Ireland, and came from thence about a year or two ago, but it is supposed she has been longer in this country; she has been acquainted with both the Workhouse and Barracks in Philadelphia, and is of a very ordinary conduct. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her, so that I may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me
WILLIAM STERRITT.

N. B. She may change her name, and also her clothes.

WAS obtained, the 3d of December, 1770, by way of barter, Two HORSES, 15 hands high, since suspected to be stolen; if any person can prove their property, they may have them again, on paying costs and charges, by applying in Brandywine, New-Castle county, to me
GEORGE ROBINSON.

WANTED,
FOR an Apprentice to a MERCHANT, a Lad, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and understands Arithmetic. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the 4th day of January, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, A certain lot, or piece of ground, having 3 frame tenements, and a kitchen, erected thereon, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 21 feet, and in depth 198 feet; bounded eastward by Fourth-street aforesaid, northward by ground late of Mordecai Yarnall, and westward and southward by ground of William Hinton; subject to a groundrent of £ 5 5 0, Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Henry Hainey, seized and taken in execution by
JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

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JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 7th of January, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Cummings, at Steubenville Falls, A certain messuage, and plantation, or tract of land, situate in Roxburgh township, containing 105 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by a road leading from Vanderen's Mill to Germantown, by the line of the Northern Liberties, and by land of Israel Pemberton, and John Vanderen; late the estate of William Morgan deceased, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by
JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Benjamin Armitage, in Bristol township, A certain stone messuage, and plantation, or tract of land, situate in Abington township, containing 50 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Edward Doyle, Aaron Lockhart, John Roberts, and others; late the estate of Jacob Cessing, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by
JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of January, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of South or Cedar-street, and east side of Front-street, in the District of Southwark, containing in breadth, on Front-street, 40 feet, and in depth, on Cedar-street, 51 feet, having two three story messuages, one 22 feet front on Front-street, and 35 feet deep, the other 18 feet front on Front-street, and 35 feet on Cedar-street, erected thereon; bounded eastward by ground of Alexander Alexander, southward by ground of James Rejs, westward by Front-street aforesaid, and northward by Cedar-street aforesaid; subject to a groundrent of Four Pounds sterling per annum; late the estate of John Hart, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by
JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12, and 5 in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas James, in Swedes-Borough, all that valuable plantation of 126 acres of excellent land, situate in the township of Woolwich, adjoining the lands of Wolla Peterson and George Anijs. And also one lot of land, situate in Swedes-Borough, containing three quarters of an acre, be the same more or less, with a good new frame dwelling-house thereon, now in the tenure of Robert Brown; the whole late the property of James James, seized in execution, and to be sold by
JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 21st day of February next, at the dwelling-house of Jeremiah Chew, a valuable plantation, and tract of 169 acres of excellent land, with a commodious new frame dwelling-house thereon, situate on the North Branch of Timber-Creek, adjoining lands of John Hider, John Huntsinger, and others; late the property of Richard Price, seized in execution, and to be sold by
JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

N. B. Time will be given for the payment of the money.

Coarse & fine SEINE TWINE,
To be SOLD, by
EMANUEL WOODBY,
In WATER-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET, and near the TUN TAVERN.

ALL Persons, indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL HASTINGS, late of this City, Plasterer, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those, that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled, by SUSANNA HASTINGS, Administratrix.

CHOICE old Barbados spirit, Barbados and Grenada rum, Muscovado sugar, Madeira wine, cocoa, coffee, Irish beef, and a few boxes spermaceti candles, to be sold by
GEORGE MEADE, and Company, at their store, beyond the Drawbridge.
T. & C. 2 M.

Newbern, North-Carolina, October 22, 1770.

This is to give Notice to any Person or Persons, who have demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GREEN, of Newbern, deceased, that they are desired to send in their Accounts, properly attested, as the Law directs in such Cases, to John M'Kinley, in Wilmington, who will forward them by the first Conveyance, so that the whole Demands against the Estate may be properly adjusted and paid by SUSANNA GREEN, and WILLIAM WILTON, Administrators.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th of this instant December, from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, Maryland, about 3 miles from Eliza Hughes's, two Irish servant men, one named John Quelch, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his black hair, has a large nose, and is an ill looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a blue furrow coat, with mobair buttons, buckskin breeches, short lapped buckskin jacket, Russia sheeting shirt, blue and white cotton stockings, good shoes, with buckles not fellows, and a half-worn beaver hat; he is a leather-dresser and breeches-maker by trade. The other, named John Meahan, by trade a leather-dresser, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, smooth faced, wears his black hair, and well limbed; had on, when he went away, a dark grey short coat, with two pieces in the back of it, lined with striped lining, an old whitish jacket, Russia sheeting shirt, good buckskin breeches, with strings in the knees, coarse dark grey stockings, soled shoes, one of them ripped in the side of the quarter, an old wool hat, with one cock in it, stitched with thread. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have Twenty Shillings for each, if taken within 20 miles of home; or the above reward, if 40 miles, and reasonable charges, paid by
JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living at Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, an indentured servant man, named Thomas Bevan, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and about 25 years of age, wears his own hair, which is rather short, of a dark colour, and inclinable to curl, is of a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with him, a suit of mixed colour broadcloth cloaths, trimmed with basket buttons, a light coloured bearskin coat, with flat metal buttons, a lead coloured druggat jacket and breeches (the jacket short and double breasted) dark blue silk knit breeches, lined with brown holland, a striped jacket of silk damascus, a new castor hat, a pair of single channelled boots, with silver boot buckles, and a pair of plated spurs, and sundry other wearing apparel, not particularly known. He also took with him, a small bay horse, branded on the near shoulder B; he was seen riding into Philadelphia about the 20th inst. Whoever takes up the said servant, or secures him, so that he and the horse may be had again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, by applying to John Rois, or James Maccubbin, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

JAMES MILLER.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.
November 27, 1770.

BOULTING CLOTHS,
OF an excellent Quality, consisting of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, just imported, and to be sold by ELISABETH THOMAS, at her House, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.